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ABSTRACT

The most recent and complete statistics available from the College Board on student aid in the 1980s (complementing the publication by Gillespie and Carlson, "Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983") are presented. Seven tables provide data on the following: aid awarded to postsecondary students in current dollars; aid awarded to postsecondary students in constant 1982 dollars; appropriations for generally available federal aid programs for fiscal years 1981 to 1988; grants, loans, and work in current and constant 1982 dollars and as a percentage of total aid; number of recipients and aid per recipient; cost of attendance, income, and total available aid 1980-81 to 1987-88; and percentage distribution of aid from the Pell and federal campus-based programs by type of institution 1980-81 to 1986-87. Two figures look at estimated student aid by source for academic year 1987-88 and purchasing power and changing composition of grand and loan aid in the 1980s. Some of the facts from these statistics include the following: the composition of aid distributed through grants, loans, and work has changed considerably over the years; trends in the number of aid recipients and average awards by program show a mixed picture; for federal campus-based programs, inflation-adjusted dollar support declined 17% during the 1980s; the cost of attending all types of institutions outpaced inflation in the 1980s; and the percentage of Pell grant dollars going to proprietary students more than doubled between 1980-81 and 1986-87. (SM)

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UPDATE

Trends in Student Aid: 1980 to 1988

Gwendolyn L. Lewis

September 1988

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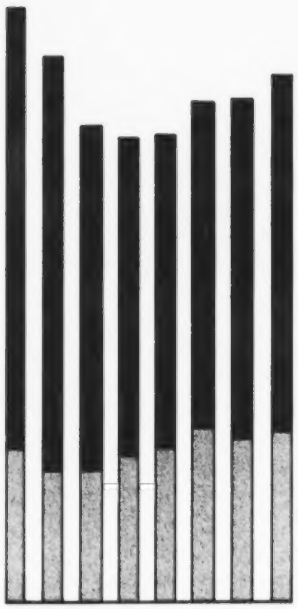

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

This report provides the most recent and complete statistics available on student aid in the 1980s, complementing the publication by Gillespie and Carlson, *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983* (New York: The College Board, 1983). It revises figures presented earlier for the 1980s and, for the first time, gives estimates for academic year 1987–88, replacing previously published updates. In addition, program coverage has been expanded by fuller reporting on assistance for minorities and on aid provided by the National Institutes of Health and the military.

More than thirty-five staff members in public and private agencies contributed the basic data, as well as their insights and expertise. Gwendolyn L. Lewis was responsible for assembling the data and preparing the report. Lawrence E. Gladieux and Janet S. Hansen furnished valuable advice and suggestions. Todd E. Hoffmann provided excellent clerical assistance.

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Additional copies of this report may be ordered for $6 each from College Board Publications, Department M05, Box 886, New York, NY 10101-0886. The earlier *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983* may be ordered for $8 a copy from the same address.

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Highlights

Financial aid to students in postsecondary education from federal, state, and institutional sources amounted to $24.5 billion in academic year 1987–88. Federally supported programs generated 75 percent of these funds. Institutions awarded 19 percent of all aid, and states accounted for 6 percent. The largest single source of aid, amounting to $11.3 billion (46 percent), was the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program,* which includes the regular GSL loan program, Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS), and Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS). (See Figure 1 and Table 1.)

In 1987–88 the purchasing power of aid available to students surpassed its 1980–81 level for the first time. The value of student assistance dropped early in the decade, largely because of budget cuts approved by Congress during President Reagan's first year in office, and has recovered slowly since then. In inflation-adjusted (constant) dollars, total available aid in 1987–88 was 6.5 percent larger than at the beginning of the decade. (See Table 2.) The new high came primarily from increased student borrowing.

Some of the recent growth in borrowing has been in the regular GSL program as a result of higher loan limits set by Congress and increased eligibility of graduate students, virtually all of whom are now classified as independent under federal rules of need analysis. The most dramatic growth, however, has occurred in the SLS program, which jumped 269 percent just in the last year. Reasons for this surge are not altogether clear. In 1987–88 all borrowers of regular GSLs, but not PLUS or SLS, were required to undergo need analysis. Many students may have been encouraged to take out SLSs, thus boosting its volume, rather than go through the more complicated GSL application process. Congress has now acted to stem this tide by requiring that in the future schools determine eligibility for the regular GSL program, as well as for a Pell grant, before a student may obtain a SLS.

The composition of aid distributed through grants, loans, and work has changed considerably over the years. In the mid-1970s, grants accounted for 80 percent of all aid; this proportion declined to 56 percent by 1980–81 and 47 percent in 1987–88. (See Table 4.) During the same period, the proportion of aid provided through loans grew from less than a fifth to over half of all aid available, achieving its highest point this last year. Work accounted for the remaining 3 to 4 percent throughout the decade. (Note: These percentages indicate the mix of aid available to students nationwide. Individual students may have received quite different proportions of loan, grant, and work assistance.)

Figure 2 illustrates the purchasing power of grants and loans and the shifting balance between them in the 1980s. It underlines the patterns of dropoff and recovery in grants and the general increase in loan volume. Figure 2 also shows that contributions from the various grant programs have shifted a great deal over time. Institutions and states together in 1987–88 contributed more than half of all grant aid, whereas in 1980–81 federal grants contributed over two-thirds of the total.

Trends in the number of aid recipients and average awards by program show a mixed picture. (See Table 5.) After a lean 1986–87 due to implementation of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (referred to as Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), generally both the number of recipients and the average amounts awarded were up in 1987–88. The number of Pell recipients peaked at 2.9 million in 1987–88. After decreasing early in the decade, average Pell Grants grew steadily through 1985–86, even after adjusting for inflation, and declined in purchasing power only slightly in the last two years.

For federal campus-based programs (Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, College Work-Study, and Perkins Loans), inflation-adjusted dollar support declined 17 percent during the 1980s. The numbers of recipients decreased in the first two programs, and all three programs show declining average awards in constant dollars.

The number of regular GSLs fluctuated around 3 million in the first four years of the decade, reaching and maintaining a peak of somewhat over 3.5 million loans for the past four years. The numbers of PLUS and SLS loans grew throughout the period. Average loans in these programs increased somewhat in current dollars but declined in purchasing power until the last year or two when slight upturns occurred.

From 1980–81 to 1987–88 the number of recipients in the combined state grants and State Student Incentive Grant programs increased by 39 percent. Average awards declined in the early 1980s but increased steadily after 1982–83 in both current and constant dollars.

The cost of attending all types of institutions outpaced inflation in the 1980s. (See Table 6.) Meanwhile, median family income increased slightly more than inflation, and per-capita income rose a bit more, but far less than tuition and the cost of room and board. To help fill the widening gap between college costs and family income, many institutions (especially

*This program was renamed the Stafford Student Loan Program as of July 1, 1988.

the more costly) and states have increased their financial aid significantly faster than inflation. But with the federal effort in student aid eroding during the 1980s, the purchasing power of total aid from all sources has increased little more than inflation. Thus, three adverse trends—rapidly escalating college charges, lagging family incomes, and slow growth in student aid—have made financing postsecondary education, on average, more difficult for families and students during the 1980s.

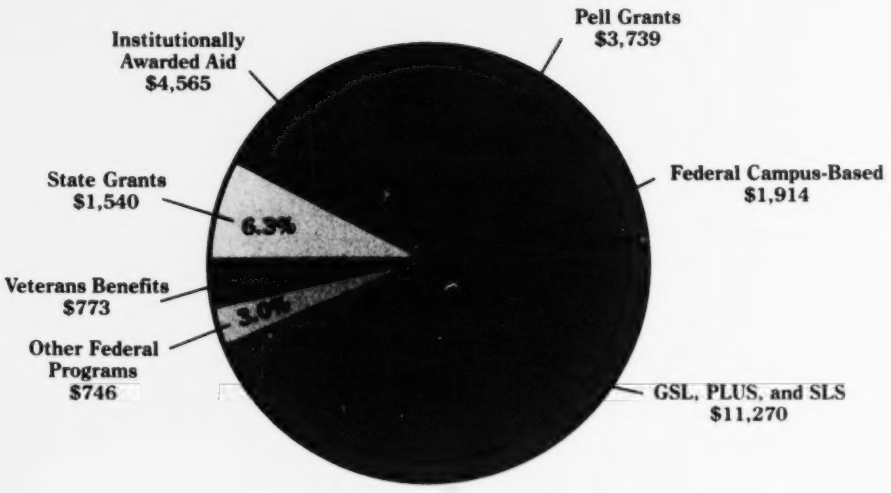
Although data on aid awarded to students in different sectors of postsecondary education are fragmentary, there has been a shift in at least one major program. The percentage of Pell grant dollars going to proprietary students more than doubled between 1980–81 and 1986–87, from 12 to 25 percent. (See Table 7.) Two-year public institutions retained a constant share of Pell grants, while four-year public and private institutions saw their shares decline. Federal campus-based aid has been distributed to the various types of institutions in the same proportions throughout the 1980s.

Coverage of specially directed federal aid programs was expanded in this edition of *Trends* to include Veterans benefits initiated since 1980 and the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program begun in 1985–86. In addition, three small grant programs were added to the "other grants" category: NIH predoctoral individual awards, American Indian Scholarships for graduate students, and Indian Health Service Scholarships. Further, three types of military benefits are now covered: the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program, Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs, and higher education tuition assistance for the active duty Armed Forces.

Readers interested in data prior to 1980–81 and a more complete description of the treatment of types of students, sources and types of aid, and the reporting of data by academic year should consult *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983*. In order to achieve continuity, in this update as in the original, we adjust for inflation by converting current dollars to *constant 1982* dollars. Information is provided in the "Notes and Sources" section to allow conversion of current to constant dollars using other years as the base.

Figures and Tables

Figure 1
Estimated Student Aid By Source
for Academic Year 1987–88
(Current Dollars in Millions)



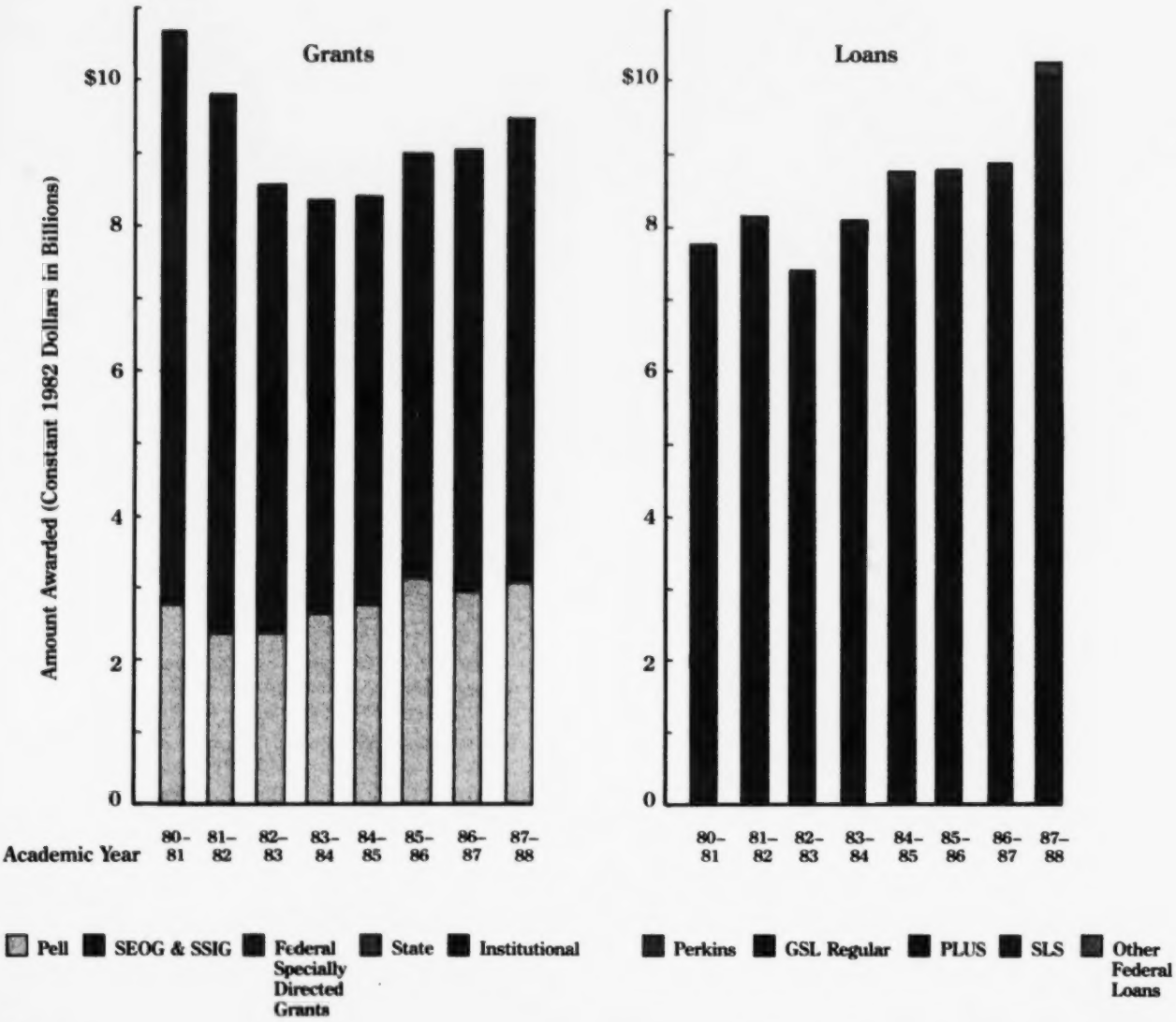
Total Aid Awarded = $24,547

Notes

Based on Table 1.

"Other Federal Programs" includes SSIG, ICL, Military, Other Grants, and Other Loans.

Figure 2
Purchasing Power and Changing Composition of Grant and Loan Aid in the 1980s
(Constant 1982 Dollars in Billions)



Notes

Based on Table 2.

Federal Specially Directed Grants are Social Security, Veterans, Military, and Other Grants.

Other Federal Loans include ICL, Health Professions Student Loan Program, Health Education Assistance Loan Program, and the Nursing Student Loan Program.

Table 1. Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Current Dollars (in Millions)

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year 1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87	Estimated 1987–88	Percent Change 80–81 to 87–88
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grant	2,387	2,299	2,418	2,792	3,033	3,567	3,443	3,739	56.6
SEOG	368	362	343	361	374	410	400	396	7.7
SSIG	77	77	74	60	76	76	73	76	−1.3
CWS	660	624	615	683	645	656	641	665	0.7
Perkins Loan (NDSL)	694	580	597	682	677	703	764	853	23.0
Income Contingent Loan								5	
GSL, PLUS, and SLS	6,203	7,222	6,698	7,576	8,608	8,839	9,099	11,270	81.7
(GSL)	(6,200)	(7,150)	(6,497)	(7,260)	(8,143)	(8,328)	(8,330)	(8,976)	
(SLS)		(16)	(78)	(145)	(221)	(265)	(462)	(1,776)	
(PLUS)	(3)	(57)	(122)	(171)	(244)	(246)	(307)	(517)	
Subtotal	10,388	11,164	10,744	12,155	13,414	14,251	14,419	17,002	63.7
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	1,883	1,996	733	220	35	0	0	0	−100.0
Veterans	1,714	1,351	1,356	1,148	1,002	849	780	773	−54.9
Military	203	235	269	301	333	346	364	359	76.7
Other Grants	121	109	89	65	64	68	64	72	−40.1
Other Loans	62	109	216	263	327	372	315	234	277.2
Subtotal	3,988	3,799	2,662	1,996	1,760	1,635	1,524	1,440	
Total Federal Aid	14,376	14,963	13,406	14,151	15,174	15,887	15,943	18,442	28.3
State Grant Programs	801	921	1,006	1,106	1,222	1,311	1,432	1,540	92.3
Institutionally Awarded Aid	2,060	2,247	2,507	2,881	3,221	3,674	4,056	4,565	121.6
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	17,237	18,130	16,918	18,137	19,616	20,871	21,431	24,547	42.4

Notes

Several of the federally supported programs include small amounts of funding from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study (CWS) includes contributions by institutions, though most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans (until 1987 called National Direct Student Loans (NDSL)) are funded from federal and institutional capital contributions and collections from borrowers.

Federal State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) expenditures are reported under federally supported aid and are excluded from state awards.

Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL), Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS), and Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS) are programs which rely on private sources for their award funding. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported here represent loan commitments rather than actual amounts loaned, but the difference between the two is insignificant.

Veterans benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents authorized under Chapters 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, and 106 of the U.S. Code. These are often referred to as "readjustment benefits" because they are designed to reacclimate veterans to civilian life.

Military expenditures for education are reported for three types of programs: the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program, Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy, and higher education tuition assistance for the active duty Armed Forces.

Other grants include Higher Education Grants for Indian Students, Fellowships for Indian Students, American Indian Scholarships, National Science Foundation pre-doctoral fellowships (general graduate and minority programs), National Health Service Corps Scholarships (discontinued in 1988), National Institutes of Health predoctoral individual awards, Nursing Fellowships, Indian Health Service Scholarships, fellowships awarded through the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity, and the Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program.

Other loans include amounts loaned under the Health Professions Student Loan Program, the Health Education Assistance Loan Program, and the Nursing Student Loan Program.

Institutional awards include, in addition to institutionally funded aid, scholarships, fellowships, and trainee stipends from government and private programs that allow the institution to select the recipient. Estimates of institutionally awarded aid in 1986–87 and 1987–88 assume a yearly eight percent rate of growth in addition to inflation.

Table 2. Aid Awarded to Postsecondary Students in Constant 1982 Dollars (in Millions)

Federally Supported Programs	Academic Year								
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87	Estimated 1987–88	Percent Change 80–81 to 87–88
Generally Available Aid									
Pell Grant	2,660	2,358	2,377	2,648	2,768	3,163	2,986	3,116	17.1
SEOG	410	371	337	342	341	364	347	330	−19.5
SSIG	86	79	72	57	69	67	63	63	−26.2
CWS	736	640	604	648	589	582	556	554	−24.7
Perkins Loan (NDSL)	773	595	587	647	618	623	663	711	−8.0
Income Contingent Loan								4	
GSL, PLUS, and SLS	6,913	7,407	6,584	7,183	7,856	7,838	7,893	9,393	35.9
(GSL)	(6,910)	(7,332)	(6,387)	(6,884)	(7,431)	(7,385)	(7,226)	(7,481)	
(SLS)		(16)	(77)	(137)	(201)	(235)	(401)	(1,480)	
(PLUS)	(3)	(58)	(120)	(162)	(223)	(218)	(266)	(431)	
Subtotal	11,577	11,449	10,561	11,525	12,241	12,638	12,507	14,171	22.4
Specially Directed Aid									
Social Security	2,099	2,047	721	209	32	0	0	0	−100.0
Veterans	1,911	1,385	1,333	1,088	915	753	677	645	−66.3
Military	227	241	265	285	304	307	316	299	32.1
Other Grants	135	112	87	62	58	60	56	60	−55.2
Other Loans	69	111	212	250	298	330	273	195	182.0
Subtotal	4,356	3,804	2,513	1,777	1,470	1,297	1,168	1,054	−75.8
Total Federal Aid	16,022	15,345	13,178	13,417	13,847	14,088	13,829	15,370	−4.1
State Grant Programs	893	945	989	1,049	1,115	1,162	1,242	1,284	43.8
Institutionally Awarded Aid	2,296	2,304	2,464	2,731	2,939	3,258	3,518	3,805	65.7
Total Federal, State, and Institutional Aid	19,210	18,593	16,631	17,198	17,901	18,509	18,589	20,459	6.5

Note

Constant dollar figures are based on data in Table 1. For an explanation of constant dollar conversions, see page 13.

Table 3. Appropriations for Generally Available Federal Aid Programs for Fiscal Years 1981 to 1988 (in Millions)

Program	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Current Dollars							
Pell Grant	2,604	2,419	2,419	2,800	3,862	3,580	4,187	4,260
SEOG	370	355	355	375	413	395	413	408
SSIG	77	74	60	76	76	73	76	73
CWS	550	528	590	555	593	567	593	588
Perkins Loan (NDSL)	201	193	193	181	217	209	210	211
Income Contingent Loan							5	4
GSL, PLUS, and SLS	2,536	3,074	3,100	2,254	3,798	3,266	2,717	2,565
Total	6,337	6,643	6,718	6,241	8,959	8,089	8,200	8,110
	Constant 1982 Dollars							
Program	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Pell Grant	2,828	2,445	2,363	2,628	3,496	3,162	3,593	3,513
SEOG	402	359	347	352	374	349	354	337
SSIG	83	74	59	71	69	64	65	60
CWS	597	534	576	521	537	501	509	485
Perkins Loan (NDSL)	218	195	189	170	196	184	180	174
Income Contingent Loan							4	4
GSL, PLUS, and SLS	2,754	3,107	3,028	2,116	3,438	2,885	2,332	2,115
Total	6,882	6,715	6,561	5,858	8,109	7,145	7,038	6,688

Notes

The Pell Grant appropriation for 1987 includes a $287 million supplemental appropriation that was used largely to offset a shortfall that had accumulated in previous years.

Appropriation figures differ from amounts of aid awarded in Tables 1 and 2 for the following reasons: (1) appropriations in Table 3 have not been adjusted to reflect funds carried backward or forward from one fiscal year to another, (2) appropriations may not equal awards due to administrative costs, (3) appropriations are made on a fiscal year basis while aid awarded is reported by academic year, (4) GSL appropriations do not reflect loans made but only federal expenses for interest subsidies and default payments, (5) all "generally available aid" programs (except GSL) are "forward funded"—meaning that appropriations for a given fiscal year are intended for use by students during the following academic year, and (6) appropriations for Perkins Loans include federal capital contributions and teacher cancellations.

Table 4. Grants, Loans, and Work in Current and Constant 1982 Dollars (in Millions) and as a Percentage of Total Aid

Current Dollars

	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87	Estimated 1987–88
Grants	9,618	9,595	8,793	8,933	9,359	10,301	10,612	11,521
Loans	6,958	7,911	7,510	8,521	9,612	9,914	10,179	12,362
Work	660	624	615	683	645	656	641	665
Total Aid	17,237	18,130	16,918	18,137	19,616	20,871	21,431	24,547

Constant 1982 Dollars

	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87	Estimated 1987–88
Grants	10,720	9,840	8,644	8,470	8,541	9,135	9,205	9,602
Loans	7,755	8,113	7,382	8,079	8,772	8,792	8,829	10,303
Work	736	640	604	648	589	582	556	554
Total Aid	19,210	18,593	16,631	17,198	17,901	18,509	18,589	20,459

Percentage

	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87	Estimated 1987–88
Grants	55.8	52.9	52.0	49.3	47.7	49.4	49.5	46.9
Loans	40.4	43.6	44.4	47.0	49.0	47.5	47.5	50.4
Work	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7
Total Aid	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

Based on data from Table 1.

The category "grants" includes Pell Grants, SEOG, SSIG, Social Security Benefits, Veterans Benefits, Other Grants, State Grant Programs, and Institutionally Awarded Aid. "Loans" includes all remaining programs except CWS, which makes up the "work" component.

Table 5. Number of Recipients and Aid Per Recipient (in Current and Constant 1982 Dollars)

	Pell Grant Program			SEOG Program		
	Recipients	Aid per Recipient		Recipients	Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1980–81	2,708	881	982	717	513	572
1981–82	2,709	849	870	659	549	563
1982–83	2,523	958	942	641	535	526
1983–84	2,759	1,012	960	649	557	528
1984–85	2,747	1,104	1,008	652	573	523
1985–86	2,813	1,268	1,124	686	598	530
1986–87	2,732	1,260	1,093	631	633	549
1987–88 (est.)	2,862	1,306	1,089	660	600	500

	CWS Program			Perkins Loan (NDSL) Program		
	Recipients	Aid per Recipient		Recipients	Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1980–81	819	806	898	813	853	950
1981–82	739	844	866	684	848	870
1982–83	720	854	839	675	884	869
1983–84	772	886	840	719	949	900
1984–85	735	877	800	697	971	886
1985–86	728	901	799	701	1,003	889
1986–87	700	915	794	716	1,067	925
1987–88 (est.)	738	900	750	814	1,048	873

	GSL Program			PLUS Program		
	Recipients	Aid per Recipient		Recipients	Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1980–81	2,904	2,135	2,379	1	2,500	2,786
1981–82	3,135	2,280	2,339	22	2,541	2,606
1982–83	2,942	2,208	2,171	49	2,505	2,463
1983–84	3,147	2,307	2,188	66	2,596	2,461
1984–85	3,546	2,297	2,096	93	2,636	2,405
1985–86	3,536	2,355	2,088	93	2,647	2,348
1986–87 (est.)	3,499	2,381	2,065	112	2,744	2,380
1987–88 (est.)	3,548	2,530	2,109	176	2,933	2,445

	SLS Program			State Grant and SSIG Programs		
	Recipients	Aid per Recipient		Recipients	Aid per Recipient	
	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars	Number (000)	Current Dollars	Constant Dollars
1980–81	0	0	0	1,140	770	858
1981–82	7	2,334	2,477	1,448	689	707
1982–83	31	2,524	2,524	1,493	723	711
1983–84	56	2,582	2,501	1,528	763	724
1984–85	84	2,631	2,445	1,580	822	750
1985–86	100	2,641	2,369	1,543	899	797
1986–87 (est.)	169	2,729	2,403	1,552	970	841
1987–88 (est.)	611	2,906	2,468	1,580	1,023	852

Notes

est. = estimated.

To estimate the quarterly participation in PLUS and SLS in academic years 1983–84 through 1985–86, we assume PLUS and SLS each had the same average award per quarter in FY84 and FY85 as their combined total average award. We derive the numbers of participants from this average award and from quarterly award amounts for each program.

Table 6. Cost of Attendance, Income, and Total Available Aid, 1980–81 to 1987–88

Current Dollars

	Cost of Attendance					Income		Total Available Aid (in Millions)
	Private University	Private Four-Year	Public University	Public Four-Year	Public Two-Year	Disposable Personal (Per Capita)	Median Family	
1980–81	6,566	5,249	2,711	2,420	2,020	8,421	21,023	17,237
1981–82	7,439	5,949	3,079	2,701	2,217	9,243	22,388	18,130
1982–83	8,537	6,646	3,403	3,032	2,390	9,724	23,433	16,918
1983–84	9,307	7,244	3,628	3,285	2,534	10,340	24,674	18,137
1984–85	10,243	7,849	3,899	3,518	2,807	11,257	26,433	19,616
1985–86	11,034	8,551	4,146	3,637	2,981	11,872	27,735	20,871
1986–87 (est.)	12,381	9,356	4,543	3,959	3,056	12,508	29,458	21,431
1987–88 (est.)	13,330	10,050	4,760	4,130	3,230	13,025	N.A.	24,547
% change 1980–81 to 1987–88	103.0	91.5	75.6	70.7	59.9	54.7		24.3

Constant 1982 Dollars

	Cost of Attendance					Income		Total Available Aid (in Millions)
	Private University	Private Four-Year	Public University	Public Four-Year	Public Two-Year	Disposable Personal (Per Capita)	Median Family	
1980–81	7,318	5,850	3,021	2,697	2,251	9,846	24,626	19,210
1981–82	7,629	6,101	3,158	2,770	2,274	9,810	23,761	18,593
1982–83	8,392	6,533	3,345	2,980	2,349	9,724	23,433	16,631
1983–84	8,825	6,869	3,440	3,115	2,403	10,018	23,905	17,198
1984–85	9,347	7,163	3,558	3,210	2,562	10,461	24,564	17,901
1985–86	9,785	7,583	3,677	3,225	2,644	10,652	24,886	18,509
1986–87 (est.)	10,739	8,115	3,941	3,434	2,651	11,011	25,933	18,589
1987–88 (est.)	11,110	8,376	3,967	3,442	2,692	11,062	N.A.	20,459
% change 1980–81 to 1987–88	51.8	43.2	31.3	27.6	19.6	12.1		6.5

Notes

Cost of attendance includes tuition, fees, and room and board costs. Room and board data for 1985–86 are estimates. Beginning in 1986–87 board data are based on 21 meals per week, rather than on meals served 7 days a week. Thus, they are higher but reflect a more complete accounting of total board costs. The 1987–88 estimates are based on College Board data.

Income data are for the calendar year in which the academic year begins.

Total available aid includes all of the programs listed in Table 1.

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Aid from the Pell and Federal Campus-Based Programs by Type of Institution, 1980–81 to 1986–87

	Academic Year						
	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	Estimated 1986–87
Pell Program							
Public Institution	59.7	59.5	56.9	56.5	56.2	55.8	54.4
Two-Year	(18.6)	(18.7)	(18.2)	(18.5)	(18.4)	(18.8)	(18.7)
Four-Year	(41.1)	(40.7)	(38.7)	(38.0)	(37.7)	(37.0)	(35.7)
Private Institution	28.8	27.1	26.6	24.6	23.0	21.9	20.8
Proprietary Institution	11.5	13.5	16.6	18.8	20.8	22.1	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Federal Campus-Based Programs	**1980–81**	**1981–82**	**1982–83**	**1983–84**	**1984–85**	**1985–86**	**1986–87**
Public Institution	53.0	52.9	53.2	52.4	52.4	51.4	51.5
Two-Year	(10.1)	(10.3)	(9.8)	(9.7)	(9.6)	(9.8)	(9.7)
Four-Year	(43.0)	(42.5)	(43.3)	(42.8)	(42.7)	(41.6)	(41.8)
Private Institution	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.5	42.7	43.3	42.9
Proprietary Institution	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes and Sources

Acronyms

CWS = College Work Study Program
GSL = Guaranteed Student Loan Program
ICL = Income Contingent Loan Program
NDSL = National Direct Student Loan Program
PLUS = Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students
SEOG = Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant
SLS = Supplemental Loans for Students
SSIG = State Student Incentive Grant

Definitions

Academic Year: July 1 to June 30
Calendar Year: January 1 to December 31
Fiscal Year: October 1 to September 30

General Notes

- Because many available data sources do not separate assistance for undergraduate and graduate students, this report necessarily describes aid for both. The report gives a consistent picture over time of aid available to students in general; however, the impact of this aid may be different for graduate and undergraduate students.
- Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
- Aid is reported by the academic year in which it is awarded. When necessary, fiscal year data are converted to their academic year equivalents by reassigning the July through September expenditures.
- For a more detailed description of the programs and past trends, see *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983.*

A Note On Constant Dollar Conversion

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban dwellers is used to adjust for inflation. Calendar, fiscal, and academic year conversions are used, as appropriate. In order to maintain consistency with *Trends in Student Aid: 1963 to 1983,* the base year used for constant dollar conversions is 1982.

Formula for Constant Dollar Conversion:
Constant (base year) Dollars =

$$\text{Current Year Dollars} \times \frac{\text{CPI for the base year}}{\text{CPI for the current year}}$$

Consumer Price Indexes:

Calendar Year	CPIs	Academic Year	CPIs
1980	246.8	1980–81	259.4
1981	272.4	1981–82	281.9
1982	289.1	1982–83	294.1
1983	298.4	1983–84	304.9
1984	311.1	1984–85	316.8
1985	322.2	1985–86	326.0
1986	328.4	1986–87	333.3
1987	340.4	1987–88	346.9

Sources

Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7:

Pell
1987–88: Unpublished data and estimates from the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Office of Policy Development in the Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education.

1980–81 to 1986–87: Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, *Pell Grants End of Year Reports, 1980–81 to 1986–1987.* Supplemented by unpublished data.

SEOG, CWS, and NDSL
1984–85 to 1986–87: Unpublished data and estimates from the Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education and *Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1986–1987.*
1980–81 to 1984–85: Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, *Campus-Based Programs Annual Report.*

SSIG
1984–85 to 1987–88: *17th and 19th Annual Survey Reports* of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, Table 12. Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, *Appendix: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1987 (1986).* Unpublished data from the Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education.
1980–81 to 1983–84: Unpublished data and estimates from the Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education.

GSL/PLUS/SLS
1987–88: Estimates based on projections made by the Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education.
1980–81 to 1986–87: Unpublished data from the Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education.

Social Security
1980–81 to 1984–85: Unpublished data from the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Veterans Benefits
1980–81 to 1987–88: *Benefits Program Fiscal Year 1987 Volume 1,* Office of Budget and Finance, U.S. Veterans Administration and unpublished data from the same agency.

Military
Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship amounts were obtained from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Defense (Health Affairs). ROTC program funds were obtained separately from the Air Force, Army, and Navy program offices. The Education Policy Directorate of the Office of the Secretary of Defense provided Armed Forces tuition assistance amounts.

Other Grants and Loans
The amounts were collected through conversations and correspondence with officials of the agencies that sponsor the programs.

State Grant Programs
1980–81 to 1987–88: *13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Annual Survey Reports* of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

Institutionally Awarded Aid
1986–87 and 1987–88: Estimates based on the assumption that awards will grow by eight percent in real (inflation-adjusted) dollars.
1980–81 to 1985–86: Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics 1987,* p. 226. and unpublished data from that office.

Table 3:

Appropriations
1988: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1989 Budget" (February, 1988).
1986 and 1987: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1988 Budget" (January, 1987 and Supplementary Tables for August 4, 1987).
1985: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1987 Budget" (February 1986).
1984: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1986 Budget" (February 4, 1985).
1982 and 1983: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1984 Budget" (January 31, 1983).
1981: U.S. Department of Education, "The Fiscal Year 1983 Budget" (February 8, 1982).
1980: U.S. Department of Education, *Annual Evaluation Report: 1982.*

Table 6:

Cost of Attendance Data: Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics 1987,* pp. 222–223. Revised figures for 1985–86 through 1987–88 were provided by the Center for Education Statistics, Office of Education Research and Improvement, U.S. Department of Education.

Income Data: Median Family Income—Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 137, 142, 145, 151, 154 and 157. Disposable Personal Income Per Capita—Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Income and Wealth Division, *Survey of Current Business,* July 1987, pp. 78.

Consumer Price Index:

The Consumer Price Index for current and past years is from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, unpublished compilation of monthly CPIs since 1949 (base year 1967 = 100). Forecasts of the CPI are from the Congressional Budget Office.

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